

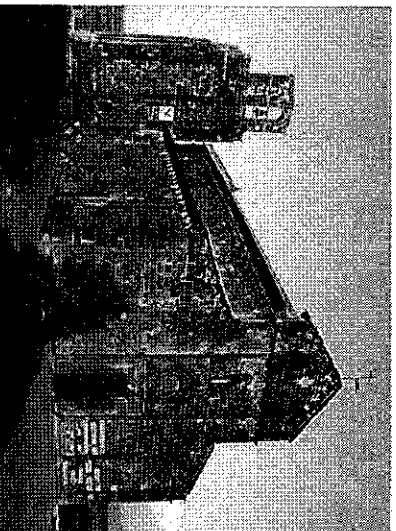
Medieval Art and Literature

By: Kailee Jurnak, Bree Dunn, and Kristina Belser-Period 1

Medieval Architecture

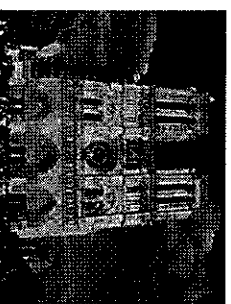
Romanesque (11th century)

- Basilica shape-rectangular building with a flat roof
 - Replaced the flat roof style with long, round stone arched structure vault
 - 2 vault styles-barrel and cross
 - Cross-2 barrel vaults intersected
 - Cross vault used to create church in the shape of a cross
 - Hard to build vaults but considered more beautiful than flat roofs
 - Stone roofs = heavy and required massive pillars and walls to hold them up
 - Wall structure left little space for windows = dark inside
 - Massive walls and pillars resemble fortress
- Romanesque Church of Sardinia



Gothic (12th - 13th c.)

- Gothic style replaced Romanesque style
- Remains a great artistic triumph of High Middle Ages
- 2 basic innovations made this style possible to build
- Replaced round barrel vault with a combination of ribbed vaults and pointed arches which created impression of upward movement as if reaching to God
- Flying Buttresses-heavy arch supports stone built on outside of walls which distributes weight of vaulted ceilings
- Eliminated heavy walls that were used in Romanesque buildings
- Built thin walls then filled with magnificent stained glass windows which created a play of light inside
- Natural light was believed a symbol of divine light from God
- Towers soared toward Heaven



Notre Dame



Flying Buttress

Medieval Art:

Church was a major supporter (patron) of the arts to the Middle Ages

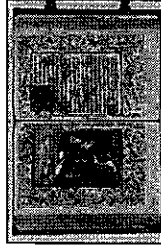
- Most paintings in the middle ages were themed on ones religion
- An example being the painting of *Madonna and Child* in this the Madonna is gesturing solemnly toward the infant Christ
- Some churches would have "giant bibles" which were the bible illustrated a lot bigger than usual
 - Paintings were based on more Symbolism and Stylization rather than realism
- Madonna and Child



Medieval Literature

Illuminated Manuscripts-

- **Manuscript**- a book, document, or piece of music handwritten and not printed out
- Literature was usually written on traditional papyrus but manuscripts were one of the first books written on early made paper
- The factor that makes the manuscripts *illuminated*, is because the text is decorated with gold or silver lining
- Most if not all illuminated manuscripts made in middle ages were mostly based on religion examples being, the Christian Majesty or the Book of Hours, etc.



Illuminated Manuscript

Scholasticism

- Philosophical and theological system
- Influenced universities
- Tried to reconcile faith and reason
- Harmonize Christian teachings with the works of the Greek philosophers
- Used to investigate theological and philosophical questions
- Saint Thomas made most famous attempt reconcile Aristotle with Christian doctrine

Vernacular Literature

- Vernacular-written everyday language in a certain region (such as latin was a universal language)
- Appeared when educated religious people who were not clergy took interest in new entertainment
- Most popular vernacular literature was troubadour poetry-product of nobles and knights that told of the love of a knight for a lady
- Dante's Divine Comedy - is an epic poem written by Dante Alighieri is considered one of the greatest Italian works of literature. The poem is written to tell of Dante's journey through the three realms of the dead.
- Canterbury Tales - a collection of over 20 stories written by Geoffrey Chaucer, the stories were not generalized by one topic Chaucer had freedom to write in any genre he pleased

Black Death

By Jessica Coluccio and John Jeffers

Period 7

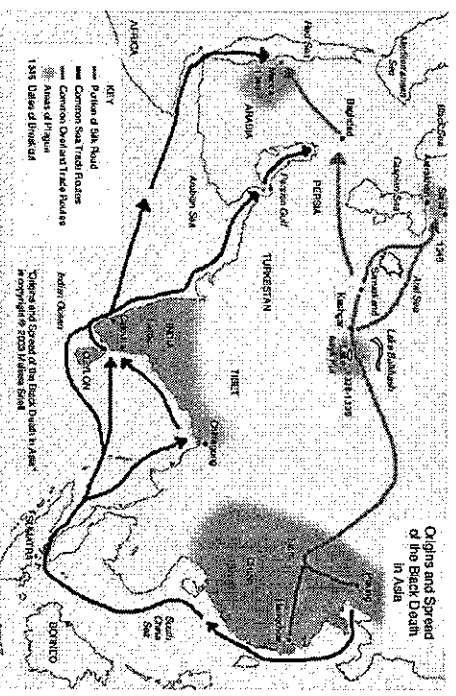
What is the Black Death?

- An outbreak of the bubonic plague - nicknamed "Black Death" because of the dark patches on the skin caused by subcutaneous bleeding
- It devastated Asia and Europe during the 1350s



Causes of the Black Death:

- Spread by black rats infested with fleas carrying a deadly bacterium
- the Black deaths spread through most of Asia on the Silk Road and affected the places greatly.



Attempts at the cure:

- **Vinegar and Water:** person with disease should be washed with vinegar and rose water.
- **Witchcraft:** Place a live hen on the swelling part of the body to help get out the disease out of the body then drink a glass of your urine 2 times a day.
- **Medicine:** First roast shells of newly laid eggs then ground the shells into a powder then put it into nice warm ale and drink it every night and morning before you go to bed.



Symptoms of the Black Death: Some of the symptoms are

- Chills
- Fever
- Illness (malasie)
- Headache
- Muscle pain
- Seizures
- nausea
- diarrhea



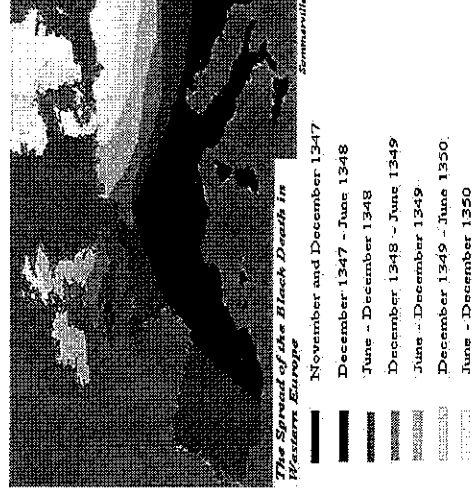
Impact of the Black Death

Economic: The Black Death basically murdered the economy because everybody was scared and everybody's family was most likely dead. It killed between 30 and 60 percent of European population.

Cultural - When the Black Death hit Europe it put art and writing to a stop. People began to ignore deaths because there were so many a day.

Social - Socially, the black plague forced people to move to the cities which made estates decline and towns to grow. Food prices dropped because people didn't care to pay.

Religious - People looked at the church for methods of comfort. Priests refused to set foot inside a sick persons house so they could stay clear of the disease and live their own life.



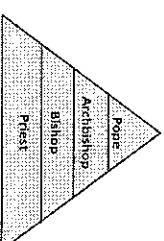
Population map:

Role of the Roman Catholic Church

By Ryan Burczak and Jenn Gregg - Per 1

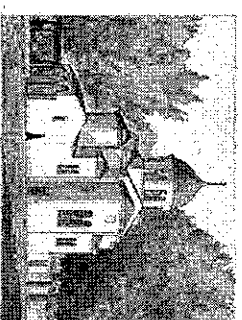
Structure of the Church

- Priests led **parishes** (local Christian communities).
- Bishops headed **bishoprics** or **dioceses** (groups of parishes).
- Bishops of Roman provinces were under the direction of an **Archbishop**.
- The **Pope** was the leader, or father, of the entire Catholic Church. The Pope is also the bishop of Rome.



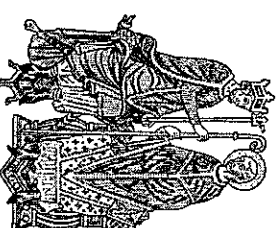
Monasteries and Lives of Monks

- **Monasteries** were residences where monks lived communally and separated from society. Monks led lives of prayer, meditation and physical labor dedicated to God. Monasteries were strictly ruled by abbots.
- Monasteries had **scriptoria** (writing rooms) where monks created **illuminated manuscripts** (beautifully decorated texts) of the Bible, and also copied other early works of Christianity and works of Latin classical authors.
- Some monks were missionaries, spreading their faith throughout Europe and converting people to Christianity.
- **Monasteries** served communities with schools for the young, hospitals for the sick and hospitality for travelers. They taught carpentry and weaving to peasants and improved agriculture.



Problems With the Church

- The Church gained control of territories in central Italy known as the **Papal States**. By 1060, the Church was the largest landholder in Europe. The Church became very wealthy and involved in feudal society and customs.
- The Papal States led to lay investiture, the practice by which secular rulers such as kings or lords appointed bishops and abbots, and gave them land or an office. Bishops were chosen for political skills that were needed in the feudal system, not for their spiritual duties. Pope Gregory VII, elected in 1073, wanted to reform the Church and end **simony** (buying or selling church roles).
- The **Concordat of Worms** was an agreement in 1122 between the Pope Calixtus II and Emperor Henry V to free the church from secular interference. Simony and lay investiture ended. Bishops were chosen by the Church, and then given an office by the king.



Role of the Church in Daily Life

- **Sacraments** are the rites of christian people in the community. The sacraments are the central importance to most ordinary people in the 1300s. The sacraments include **Baptism, marriage, and Communion**. The sacraments were only to be administered by the **Clergy** of the church and were seen as a way to receive God's grace and was necessary for salvation.
- **Excommunication** is an extreme punishment that occurs when a church rule is broken. The person who has broken the rule of the church is excluded from the sacraments and rites of the church. When King Henry VIII went against the Catholic Pope, all of England was excommunicated.
- **Tithing** was started by the Roman Emperor Charlemagne is when the christian population gives 10% of each person's profits to the church. This 10% is used to support or is devoted to religious or charitable uses. Tithing is the equivalent of giving alms in the Islamic faith.

First Communion



Role of the Church in Politics

- **Divine Right** says that the ruler rules directly from God and that only God can judge an unworthy king. In the church the Pope is given spiritual and political authority over the church from God.
- **Crusades** took place on the Holy Land in Jerusalem. Crusades are a series of military expeditions on the land where Jesus had lived. In 1095 the Christians made a crusade to Jerusalem to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims.
- The **Truce of God** was a movement to prevent violence on certain days. On these days violence was not allowed. This truce tried to prevent violence between Christians. Originally set to no fighting on Sundays and Holy days, the truce was extended to no fighting all of lent and every friday of every week.



Crusades on the Holy Land

The Crusades

By: Michael Young, Bryson Gibson and Ryan Holle Period 3

Causes of Crusades

- In the 1050s the Seljuk Turks invaded the Byzantine empire.
- Seljuk Turks began to persecute Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land (Jerusalem/Israel)
- The Byzantine empire **Alexius I** asked **Pope Urban II** for help.

Reasons Why Each Helped:

- Pope - believed that the Crusades would increase his power in Europe.
- Christians - believed that their sins would be forgiven if they fought.
- Knights - hoped to gain wealth and land by participating.
- Adventurers - saw the Crusades as a chance for travel and excitement.

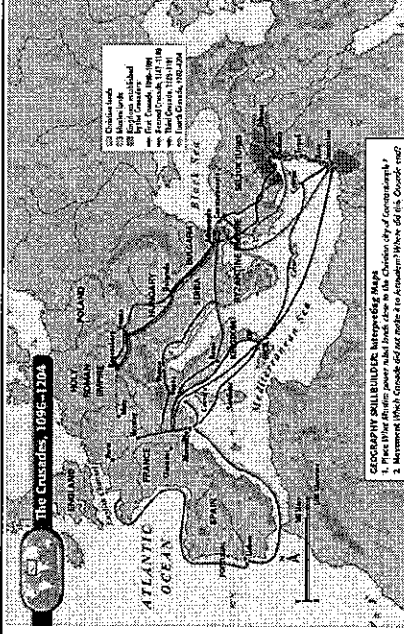


Council of Clermont - 1095

- It was an assembly for church reform.
- Pope Urban II encouraged French and German bishops to recover Palestine.
- Palestine was referred to as the Holy Land by the Christians.
- It was the starting point of the Crusades.

1st Crusade - 1095

- The first crusade started in November 27, 1095.
- 1,000s of western europeans journeyed to the near east in 11th and 12th century.
- The 1st Crusades claimed back the Holy land(jerusalem)
- Established a respected muslim leader, took over jerusalem, Richard lion heart became king in 1189.



4th Crusade - 1204

- Venetian merchants from Italy attacked Constantinople (their Christian allies in the Byzantine empire) instead of the Muslims
- Only a few members of the 4th crusades actually reached their goal, the Holy land.

Results of the Crusades

Political- They broke down the system of feudalism because of the new centralization of power needed to organize these wars.

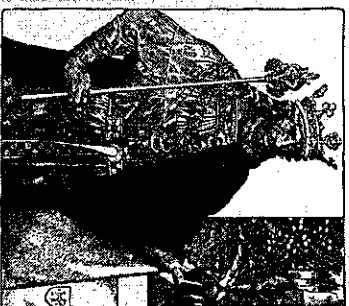
- Also they led to the establishment of nation states.
- **Social-** Jews and muslims were persecuted and wiped out of Europe.
- Influence of Islam was largely eliminated and Europe was left in the hand of Christian ideals and philosophies.
- **Economical-** Italian ports such as Genoa, Pisa and Venice flourished due to increased trade and contact with the Eastern world.

England in Middle Ages

by Lauren & Julia (Per 1)

King Arthur:

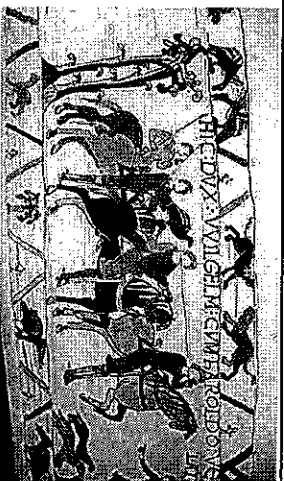
- Mythological figure who was the head of the kingdom Camelot and the Knights of the Round Table
- **Not known if there was a real Arthur** but he may have been a military leader who drove off the Saxon invasion
- Known as professional mercenary, Roman military commander, Welsh duke, and an Irish king in Scotland



King Arthur

Battle of Hastings:

- **King Harold II of England** defeated by **William the Conqueror's** Norman forces in 1066
- the Normans spoke a language of old French which influenced many English words, making each word have many more that mean the same
ex. asking, questioning, interrogating
- William soon became the first Norman king of England, making French became the language of the court, then soon blended with English

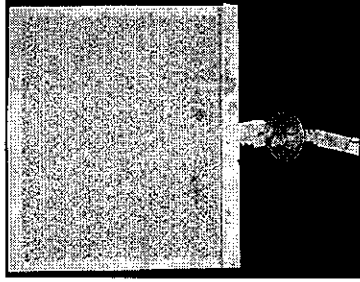


Bayeux Tapestry

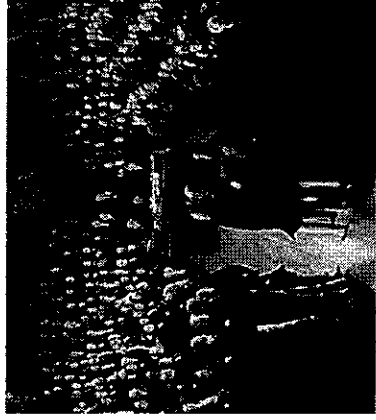
German + French

Magna Carta:

- **Written in 1215**
- Also known as the Great Charter
- It was used to strengthen the idea that a monarch's power was limited, not absolute
- The document came out of a conflict between King John of England and rebellious aristocrats dissatisfied with the king
- **It covers a large number of very specific legal questions**, such as the financial position of widows, but the most important ideas are found in clauses 12, 14, and 61
- Clauses 12 and 14 force the king to gain the permission of a council of aristocrats before raising taxes
- Clause 61 empowers a group of 25 barons to take direct action against the monarch if he fails to fulfill the clauses of the Great Charter



Magna Carta



Parliament

Parliament:

- Composed of **two knights** from every county, two people from every town, all nobles and bishops from throughout England
- The need for a more organized form of parliament grew from the necessity of English royalty to seek advice, to justify taxation, and from the need to create a forum (court) for grievances and petitions
- By the mid-13th century, the term "parliament" was used in **reference to various meetings** held in England and the European continent

100 Year War:

- Between France and England **from 1337-1453**
- Caused many blows on France and England
 - Population decrease
 - Famine
 - Plague
 - Civil and local wars
- This however allowed Louis XI of France to unite France under a more stable structure and create an alliance with the middle class